

當代文獻

馬歇爾計劃一年

ONE YEAR OF THE MARSHALL PLAN

The working philosophy of the recovery program is best stated by the man who administers the U.S. role in it — Paul G. Hoffman.

管理歐洲復興計劃中美國工作部份者霍夫曼對於復興計劃之工作哲學，闡述甚為清楚。

Hoffman's creed is, in his own words: "Our business is recovery." He makes it plain that the United States does not want to force recovery steps on the western European nations; that the United States wants to cooperate to the fullest extent possible with the mutual requests made by the ERP countries, through the OEEC. And he wants the OEEC to be as free as possible to concentrate on the recovery rather than the relief phases of the program, so the ECA itself will be able to concentrate on recovery phases eventually.

霍夫曼之信條，照原個人之說法即吾人之事務為復興，要說明美國並不希望迫使西歐國家進行復興步驟，美國希望根據歐洲復興計劃與歐洲國家之合作，經由歐洲經濟合作機構可能充分合作，俾能集中於復興方面。

Hoffman believes "the secret of recovery, in Europe" is the same as the secret of economic health in the United States, increasing productivity on the farms and in plants by increasing production per person. That goal is attained by a combination of tangibles and intangibles, and he lists some of them as: "Hope, good cooperation between management and labor, and a sufficient supply of raw materials, so people won't work themselves out of jobs."

霍夫曼相信，歐洲復興之秘密與美國經濟健康之秘密相同，即在農產與工廠中以增加每人生產量之辦法增加生產，此種目標要藉聯合與不可捉摸之成份予以達成，並與列強等股份中之若干種，例如希望管理方面與勞工方面之良好合作與充分之原料供應，俾使人民不致因工作而頭破血流。

ECA sees certain primary objectives for the recovery program. Intra-European trade must build up again, and expand over pre-war levels. Closely tied in—in fact, an integral part of it—is the currency exchange situation. European nations are desperately short of dollars, and without dollars and stabilized currencies of their own, trade falters and this becomes a strong detriment to recovery.

經濟合作總署認定復興初步目標，歐洲內部之相互貿易必須重建，並予以擴充，藉以超過戰前之水準，與此密切相關事實上為其先決條件之一者，乃為匯兌情形，歐洲國家缺乏美元，由於美元與其本身無穩定之通貨，貿易即趨不前，而對復興形成嚴重之障礙。

There are no simple answers to problems of such scope. ECA operations in this critical period will help considerably. They will provide essential foodstuffs and recovery goods which the European nations would otherwise have to purchase, in lesser amounts, with their short exchanges. Provision of these supplies in turn will release the exchange for the purchase of other goods. At the same time ECA supplies will help to build up production.

對於此等範圍之問題無簡單之答案，在此緊急時期，經濟合作總署之積極行動，將大有幫助，此種行動將提供必需之食糧與復興物資，不獨歐洲國家即以前所有之少量之食糧與復興物資，亦將由經濟合作總署之供應品中獲得補充，以購買其他貨物。

ECA wants to use its dollars to open up clogged trade channels in Europe—by supplying dollars for purchases on ERP country normally made from another before the war, but has not been able to finance since the war.

經濟合作總署希望利用其美元，以打開歐洲淤塞之貿易途徑，其方法即提供美元，俾使歐洲國家能以美元向美國購買戰前自他國採購而目前則無法以外匯採購之貨物。

Again, ECA turns to OEEC for proposals, consults with the Europeans on their own suggestions for recovery. And OEEC has made great strides in furthering European recovery through intra-European mutual aid. Since it first met last summer, as OEEC, to consider the Marshall Plan, it has directly and indirectly sponsored tremendously important mutual steps to recovery.

再者，經濟合作總署要求歐洲經濟合作機構提出建議，並根據歐洲國家本身所提之復興建議進行諮詢，歐洲經濟合作機構在經由歐洲內部之相互貿易關係，而促進歐洲復興方面，已作大進步之進展，自從歐戰委員會去年夏季季，次集議以考慮馬歇爾計劃以來，其對於復興方面極為重要之相互步驟，曾直接或間接予以支持。

It is significant that mutual aid has been carried out in close collaboration with the Economic Commission for Europe of the United Nations. This factor, as well as the avowed purpose of strengthening the United Nations through the economic recovery of its members, supports the view of the U.S. Secretary of State that ERP is one of the foundations of the peace which the United Nations needs.

值得重視之一點，乃相互之協助是經由聯合國經濟委員會密切合作而進行者，此種因素以及經由聯合國各會員國，經濟復興以增強聯合國之信心，支持美國經濟與歐戰之觀點，即是歐洲復興計劃乃是聯合國之和平基礎之一。

蘇聯歡迎馬歇爾計劃

馬歇爾表示歡迎

Marshall Welcomes Russian Acceptance of Danube Conference

Washington, (USIS)—Secretary of State Marshall, at a press conference today, interpreted as a good sign the Soviet Union's acceptance of the U.S. proposal for a Danube conference to discuss freedom of navigation on the Danube river.

幣制改革又「甚囂塵上」了

CURRENCY REFORM SPECULATION AGAIN RIFE

Nanking, June 15. (Reuter)—Premier Wen-hao today blamed the strained Sino-Soviet relations on Russia's failure to fulfill her obligations under the treaty of amity, and deplored the fact that repeated Chinese protests to Moscow had been ignored by the Soviet Union.

南京六月十五日路透電：行政院長翁文灝今日對記者發表談話，謂蘇聯不遵守其與我國之友好條約，並對我國再三向蘇聯提出之抗議，而蘇聯置之不理，深感遺憾。

The Premier made the statement at the Legislative Yuan meeting this morning in answer to earlier demands from legislators that the Government clarify its attitude towards Russia, which they charged as being ambiguous.

翁院長於今日立法院會議中，作一申述，以答覆諸立法委員之詢問，謂蘇聯之態度不明，應予澄清。

Dr. Wong said it was from a desire for friendly and peaceful relations with Russia that the Chinese Government had signed the Sino-Soviet Treaty of Amity, and the Chinese Government had obtained Russia's pledge to respect China's sovereignty and territorial integrity.

翁院長稱中國之與蘇聯簽定友好條約，乃基於希望和平與友誼，且已獲得蘇聯之尊重我國領土之完全。

The Premier said that, under the treaty, Russia had four main obligations to fulfill: 1, Complete withdrawal of Soviet troops from Manchuria; 2, non-intervention in the affairs of Sinkiang Province; 3, Giving Outer Mongolia real independence; 4, Any assistance extended to China should be given to the National Government and not to forces hostile to it.

翁氏又稱：基於該友好條約，蘇聯應履行四大義務，一、完全撤退蘇聯在滿洲之軍隊，二、不干涉我國省內之政務，三、給予我國真正之獨立，四、任何對華之援助，應交與我國政府而不得交與他方勢力。

So far, the Premier said, Russia has not completely fulfilled any of these obligations.

翁氏述稱至今蘇聯尚未完成該條約中之任何一義務。

He declared that though the Chinese Government repeatedly lodged protests with the Soviet Union against its failure to observe treaty obligations, no satisfactory result had been achieved.

翁氏又稱：雖然中國政府再三向蘇聯提出抗議，謂其不履行該條約中之義務，但迄今尚未達成任何滿意之結果。

The Chinese Government, Dr. Wong said, will continue to maintain a stern attitude, demanding that the Soviet Union carry out the provisions of the treaty faithfully.

我國政府今後將繼續維持其對蘇聯之嚴正態度，並要求其忠實履行該條約之規定。

Regarding the question of Japan, the Premier said, it was necessary that China and the United States should arrive at a better understanding.

關於對日問題，翁氏稱中美雙方必須達成共同理解。

He reiterated China's attitude that Japan should neither be armed for possible aggression nor come under the influence of Communism.

翁氏重申中國之態度，謂日本不應被武裝以備可能之侵略，也不應受共產黨之影響。

He said that China, as the country that has suffered most from Japanese aggression, was attaching great importance to the question of reparations.

又稱：我國時受日侵略損失最大，故對日本賠償問題，甚為重視。

A fourth precaution would be to be sure of having enough bullion to respond to all redemption demands. No doubt, there would be a great demand at the beginning and, furthermore, the question is whether anti-Government quarters would not try to redeem CNC dollars they might have piled up for years. In other words, while the Communists cannot hope to redeem directly their own paper currency, they may possess unknown amounts of inflated Government money which, in due time they might be able to change into silver coin.

第四個必須注意之點是：必須先確有充分之準備金或足額之金銀，以應付兌換之要求。無疑，在開始時，將有極大之兌換要求，此外，問題是：反對政府之團體，是否不會在將來兌換其多年所積存之膨脹政府紙幣，而將其兌換成銀錢？換言之，雖然共產黨不能直接兌換其自己的紙幣，但他們可能擁有相當數量的膨脹政府紙幣，在將來兌換成銀錢。

Speaking about those and some other obstacles and handicaps, one of the Chinese bankers we approached made it clear that none of the aforementioned conditions contained a new perception. The shortcomings of silver are known. The present difficulties in establishing gold values, too, are known. The financial consequences of high commodity prices, of course, one is fully aware of. "I am pretty sure," the banker said, "that if the news is right and a currency reform is in the making, the experts in Nanking as well as in Washington are well aware of all the difficulties they must overcome. They know as well as you and I that no currency reform can help so long as our export prices are too high and our trade balance remains unfavorable. They certainly acknowledge that no reform helps when the nation does not believe in the intrinsic value of its new money. And that means that trade must be reconstructed and the system of communications rebuilt—and all this, I presume, means that most of our present economic regulations, laws and restrictions are to be lifted."

談及種種困難和障礙，我們所接觸之中國銀行家之一，已十分清楚，上述各項條件，均無新意。銀之缺點，人所共知。目前建立金價之困難，亦人所共知。高價商品之財政後果，當然，我們也完全了解。"我十分確信，"該銀行家說，"如果消息正確，且確有幣制改革之計劃，則南京之專家以及華盛頓之專家，均對其所有之困難，瞭如指掌。他們知道，只要我們的出口價格過高，且貿易平衡不利，則任何幣制改革，均不能幫助我們。他們當然承認，只要國家不信任其新幣之內在價值，則任何改革，均無幫助。這意味著，貿易必須重建，且通訊系統必須重建——而所有這一切，我推測，意味著我們目前之大部分經濟法規、法律及限制，均須廢止。"

到各種困難和障礙，我們所接觸的一位銀行家很明白的說：上面提的這些條件，沒有一條有新意，白銀的缺乏是眾所周知的事，目前建立金價的困難，亦是眾所周知的，至於人對於物價高漲，對財政的影響如何，當係全然無稽之談，那些銀行家說：我國經濟如果這消息不錯，且如果幣制改革正在進行，則我們必須克服許多困難，他們會和我們一樣知道，只要我們的出口價格過高，且我們的貿易平衡不利，則任何幣制改革，均不能幫助我們。他們一定承認，只要國家不信任其新幣的價值，則任何改革，均無幫助。這意味著，貿易必須重建，且通訊系統必須重建，而所有這一切，我推測，意味著我們目前之大部分經濟法規、法律及限制，均須廢止。

He did not mention the Civil War. He took for granted that extraordinary military expenditure must be covered by reparations.

又稱：我國時受日侵略損失最大，故對日本賠償問題，甚為重視。

本報北平分社 歡迎電話訂閱 內西門大街永樂里二號 電話：一〇六八

本報南京分銷處 代訂處：太平路二四號 訂收處：南京新街口中國銀行 電話：二三八〇六 訂訂：請向南京新街口中國銀行服務處四十五號接洽

本報濟南分銷處 濟南北商埠前陳家樓三十二號

本報開封分銷處 南書店街七十二號 同意書報社

本報唐山分銷處 唐山市新華北口光明書報社 電話：二二四號

本報徐州分銷處 徐州王家巷後街六號 瑞記報社

本報太原分銷處 太原南門外三號 電話：一一四三

本報青島分銷處 滄口路七一號青島報社

開灤煤礦威脅已除

THREAT TO COAL MINES SAID REMOVED

Shanghai, June 16. (Reuter)—For the time being, all danger to the large coal mines owned by the Sino-British Kailan Mining Administration is said removed as the result of a Government advance, which is continuing in all directions, according to pro-Government despatches from North China.

上海六月十六日路透電：據北平方面消息，由於國軍之大舉進攻，目前最大之威脅已完全消除，且政府之進展，仍在各方面繼續進行中。

Meanwhile, the Nationalist army, which have been fighting their way to south Jehol, have been diverted eastward to join in an offensive in the Tongshan area.

同時，國軍原在熱河省南部之部隊，現已轉向東方會合於唐山附近之部隊。

The Government military spokesman in Peiping was quoted in Chinese despatches today as stating that the present Nationalist drive in East Hopei was not only aimed at removing the threat to the Peiping-Mukden railway, but also at smashing the Red units in that part of the province, which have been a constant menace to the rear of the Government armies operating in North China, South Jehol and even Manchuria.

北平政府軍事發言人向中國通訊社發表談話，謂目前國軍在冀東之進展，不僅旨在消除對平漢鐵路之威脅，且旨在粉碎該省之紅軍單位，該紅軍單位，一向為政府軍隊在後方之威脅，且為政府軍隊在冀東、冀南及甚至滿洲之威脅。

In Shantung, violent fighting raged east and south of Tsinan, the provincial capital, in the past 24 hours, but neither side was able to claim a definite advantage.

山東方面，過去二十四小時內，劇烈戰爭正在濟南省會附近之東方及南方進行中，但雙方均未獲得決定性之優勢。

Comparative quiet reigned in the Teyang sector, on the Tientsin-Pukow railway, today, as the attacking Red columns took time off to regroup for a major battle against the greatly reinforced Teyang garrison.

今日津浦鐵路，現較平靜，濟南方面，由於紅軍之進攻，正重新集結，準備對增援之濟南守備隊展開大戰。

Nationalist warplanes were active the whole day over the Shantung front, dropping over 15 tons of bombs.

國軍飛機整日活躍於山東前線，共投下十五噸之炸彈。

Pro-Government reports said that Communist forces in the Changchun sector of Manchuria have started a general withdrawal, which they attributed to difficulty in keeping the besiegers supplied with foodstuffs and ammunition.

政府方面發表稱：匪軍在東北之長春地區開始全面撤退，因匪軍之補給及彈藥，均感困難。

Nationalist military sources in Mukden are quoted as saying they have definite information the Communists had decided temporarily to give up the attempt to capture this last major Nationalist stronghold in Manchuria because of the heavy price it would en-

實生錢莊

辦理商業銀行一切業務

天津法租界二號路 電話：二二三三 三三三三 四四四四 五五五五 六六六六 七七七七 八八八八 九九九九

分莊：北平前門外 電話：二二三三 三三三三 四四四四 五五五五 六六六六 七七七七 八八八八 九九九九

分莊：保定府 電話：二二三三 三三三三 四四四四 五五五五 六六六六 七七七七 八八八八 九九九九

分莊：石家莊 電話：二二三三 三三三三 四四四四 五五五五 六六六六 七七七七 八八八八 九九九九

分莊：張家口 電話：二二三三 三三三三 四四四四 五五五五 六六六六 七七七七 八八八八 九九九九

分莊：歸綏 電話：二二三三 三三三三 四四四四 五五五五 六六六六 七七七七 八八八八 九九九九

分莊：包頭 電話：二二三三 三三三三 四四四四 五五五五 六六六六 七七七七 八八八八 九九九九

分莊：大同 電話：二二三三 三三三三 四四四四 五五五五 六六六六 七七七七 八八八八 九九九九

分莊：宣化 電話：二二三三 三三三三 四四四四 五五五五 六六六六 七七七七 八八八八 九九九九

分莊：懷安 電話：二二三三 三三三三 四四四四 五五五五 六六六六 七七七七 八八八八 九九九九

分莊：陽高 電話：二二三三 三三三三 四四四四 五五五五 六六六六 七七七七 八八八八 九九九九

分莊：天鎮 電話：二二三三 三三三三 四四四四 五五五五 六六六六 七七七七 八八八八 九九九九

分莊：蔚縣 電話：二二三三 三三三三 四四四四 五五五五 六六六六 七七七七 八八八八 九九九九

分莊：涿鹿 電話：二二三三 三三三三 四四四四 五五五五 六六六六 七七七七 八八八八 九九九九

分莊：懷來 電話：二二三三 三三三三 四四四四 五五五五 六六六六 七七七七 八八八八 九九九九

分莊：宣化 電話：二二三三 三三三三 四四四四 五五五五 六六六六 七七七七 八八八八 九九九九

分莊：懷安 電話：二二三三 三三三三 四四四四 五五五五 六六六六 七七七七 八八八八 九九九九

分莊：陽高 電話：二二三三 三三三三 四四四四 五五五五 六六六六 七七七七 八八八八 九九九九

分莊：天鎮 電話：二二三三 三三三三 四四四四 五五五五 六六六六 七七七七 八八八八 九九九九

分莊：蔚縣 電話：二二三三 三三三三 四四四四 五五五五 六六六六 七七七七 八八八八 九九九九

分莊：涿鹿 電話：二二三三 三三三三 四四四四 五五五五 六六六六 七七七七 八八八八 九九九九

分莊：懷來 電話：二二三三 三三三三 四四四四 五五五五 六六六六 七七七七 八八八八 九九九九

蔣總統提名

王寵惠 張伯苓

Presidential Nominations Approved

Nanking, June 16. (Reuter)—The Kuomintang Central Standing Committee, in a session today, approved the Presidential nominations of Dr. Wang Chung-hui, famed jurist and former Foreign Minister, as President of the Judicial Yuan, and Dr. Chang Po-ling, National Assembly delegate and Chancellor of Nankai University, Tientsin, as President of the Examination Yuan.

南京十六日路透電：國民黨中央常會今日通過蔣總統提名之外交部長，蔣總統提名王寵惠為司法部長，蔣總統提名張伯苓為考試院長。

蔣總統今日親自主持國民黨中央常會，蔣總統今日親自主持國民黨中央常會，蔣總統今日親自主持國民黨中央常會。

蔣總統今日親自主持國民黨中央常會，蔣總統今日親自主持國民黨中央常會，蔣總統今日親自主持國民黨中央常會。

蔣總統今日親自主持國民黨中央常會，蔣總統今日親自主持國民黨中央常會，蔣總統今日親自主持國民黨中央常會。

蔣總統今日親自主持國民黨中央常會，蔣總統今日親自主持國民黨中央常會，蔣總統今日親自主持國民黨中央常會。

蔣總統今日親自主持國民黨中央常會，蔣總統今日親自主持國民黨中央常會，蔣總統今日親自主持國民黨中央常會。

蔣總統今日親自主持國民黨中央常會，蔣總統今日親自主持國民黨中央常會，蔣總統今日親自主持國民黨中央常會。

蔣總統今日親自主持國民黨中央常會，蔣總統今日親自主持國民黨中央常會，蔣總統今日親自主持國民黨中央常會。

蔣總統今日親自主持國民黨中央常會，蔣總統今日親自主持國民黨中央常會，蔣總統今日親自主持國民黨中央常會。

蔣總統今日親自主持國民黨中央常會，蔣總統今日親自主持國民黨中央常會，蔣總統今日親自主持國民黨中央常會。

蔣總統今日親自主持國民黨中央常會，蔣總統今日親自主持國民黨中央常會，蔣總統今日親自主持國民黨中央常會。

蔣總統今日親自主持國民黨中央常會，蔣總統今日親自主持國民黨中央常會，蔣總統今日親自主持國民黨中央常會。

蔣總統今日親自主持國民黨中央常會，蔣總統今日親自主持國民黨中央常會，蔣總統今日親自主持國民黨中央常會。

蔣總統今日親自主持國民黨中央常會，蔣總統今日親自主持國民黨中央常會，蔣總統今日親自主持國民黨中央常會。

蔣總統今日親自主持國民黨中央常會，蔣總統今日親自主持國民黨中央常會，蔣總統今日親自主持國民黨中央常會。

蔣總統今日親自主持國民黨中央常會，蔣總統今日親自主持國民黨中央常會，蔣總統今日親自主持國民黨中央常會。

蔣總統今日親自主持國民黨中央常會，蔣總統今日親自主持國民黨中央常會，蔣總統今日親自主持國民黨中央常會。

蔣總統今日親自主持國民黨中央常會，蔣總統今日親自主持國民黨中央常會，蔣總統今日親自主持國民黨中央常會。

蔣總統今日親自主持國民黨中央常會，蔣總統今日親自主持國民黨中央常會，蔣總統今日親自主持國民黨中央常會。

蔣總統今日親自主持國民黨中央常會，蔣總統今日親自主持國民黨中央常會，蔣總統今日親自主持國民黨中央常會。

蔣總統今日親自主持國民黨中央常會，蔣總統今日親自主持國民黨中央常會，蔣總統今日親自主持國民黨中央常會。

開灤煤礦威脅已除

THREAT TO COAL MINES SAID REMOVED

Shanghai, June 16. (Reuter)—For the time being, all danger to the large coal mines owned by the Sino-British Kailan Mining Administration is said removed as the result of a Government advance, which is continuing in all directions, according to pro-Government despatches from North China.

上海六月十六日路透電：據北平方面消息，由於國軍之大舉進攻，目前最大之威脅已完全消除，且政府之進展，仍在各方面繼續進行中。

Meanwhile, the Nationalist army, which have been fighting their way to south Jehol, have been diverted eastward to join in an offensive in the Tongshan area.

同時，國軍原在熱河省南部之部隊，現已轉向東方會合於唐山附近之部隊。

The Government military spokesman in Peiping was quoted in Chinese despatches today as stating that the present Nationalist drive in East Hopei was not only aimed at removing the threat to the Peiping-Mukden railway, but also at smashing the Red units in that part of the province, which have been a constant menace to the rear of the Government armies operating in North China, South Jehol and even Manchuria.

北平政府軍事發言人向中國通訊社發表談話，謂目前國軍在冀東之進展，不僅旨在消除對平漢鐵路之威脅，且旨在粉碎該省之紅軍單位，該紅軍單位，一向為政府軍隊在後方之威脅，且為政府軍隊在冀東、冀南及甚至滿洲之威脅。

In Shantung, violent fighting raged east and south of Tsinan, the provincial capital, in the past 24 hours, but neither side was able to claim a definite advantage.

山東方面，過去二十四小時內，劇烈戰爭正在濟南省會附近之東方及南方進行中，但雙方均未獲得決定性之優勢。

Comparative quiet reigned in the Teyang sector, on the Tientsin-Pukow railway, today, as the attacking Red columns took time off to regroup for a major battle against the greatly reinforced Teyang garrison.

今日津浦鐵路，現較平靜，濟南方面，由於紅軍之進攻，正重新集結，準備對增援之濟南守備隊展開大戰。

Nationalist warplanes were active the whole day over the Shantung front, dropping over 15 tons of bombs.

國軍飛機整日活躍於山東前線，共投下十五噸之炸彈。

Pro-Government reports said that Communist forces in the Changchun sector of Manchuria have started a general withdrawal, which they attributed to difficulty in keeping the besiegers supplied with foodstuffs and ammunition.

政府方面發表稱：匪軍在東北之長春地區開始全面撤退，因匪軍之補給及彈藥，均感困難。

Nationalist military sources in Mukden are quoted as saying they have definite information the Communists had decided temporarily to give up the attempt to capture this last major Nationalist stronghold in Manchuria because of the heavy price it would en-

本報北平分社 歡迎電話訂閱 內西門大街永樂里二號 電話：一〇六八

本報南京分銷處 代訂處：太平路二四號 訂收處：南京新街口中國銀行 電話：二三八〇六 訂訂：請向南京新街口中國銀行服務處四十五號接洽

本報濟南分銷處 濟南北商埠前陳家樓三十二號

本報開封分銷處 南書店街七十二號 同意書報社

本報唐山分銷處 唐山市新華北口光明書報社 電話：二二四號

本報徐州分銷處 徐州王家巷後街六號 瑞記報社

本報太原分銷處 太原南門外三號 電話：一一四三

滬各界抗議美對日政策

SCAPS Political Advisor Hits Distorted Reports, Supplies Facts

Under pretext of preventing illegal entry of Koreans, United States permitted establishment of a marine security bureau to which 38 so-called supervisory vessels and 8,000 armed police have been temporarily allocated; these will be increased to 125 vessels and 10,000 armed police, it is stated in the propaganda. The urgent need for patrolling Japanese coastal waters has forced organization of small unarmed coastguard service. Prevention of smuggling and illegal entry into Japan is imperative. A maritime safety authority organized by Japanese government with advice and guidance of SCAP authorities will undertake to prevent smuggling of goods and persons into Japan. But it will do much more. It will undertake hydrographic service, as well as to men and maintain lighthouses, etc. No minesweepers have been assigned to the maritime safety authority. Its craft are 28 former submarine chasers of 78 gross tons and 10 former submarine chasers of 81 gross tons. These vessels of 87 feet overall length are diesel powered, have an approximate average speed of 10 knots and are not armed.

宣稱中又曾提到，美國藉口防止非法入境，允准設立海上安全廳，將所謂監督船三十八艘，武裝警察八千名，且將增至一百二十五艘，一萬名武裝警察等語，鑒於巡邏日本海岸之迫切需要，吾人不得不設法阻止非法入境，並防止走私貨物，由日本政府組成，主要任務為防止走私貨物與人員自日本入境，但其作用還不止於此。該廳亦將從事海圖工作，供給燈塔人員，維護燈塔工作，檢修海上安全廳之船隻，並檢修海峽內之燈塔，有原長七十八噸之監督船二十八艘，原長八十一噸之監督船十艘，此等監督船身長八十七呎，發動機為柴油式，連同燃料，總重約一百噸，此等監督船身長八十七呎，發動機為柴油式，連同燃料，總重約一百噸。

By stating that "under pretext of sweeping mines Japan has asked for 100 minesweepers," the implication is drawn that there is excessive expansion in this respect. Actually there are less than 50 minesweeping vessels in service. In Japan, engaged in an essential operation, supervised by SCAP, designed to protect all shipping in Japanese waters, allied as well as Japanese, from destruction by warship mines.

至於所謂以掃雷為藉口，日本要求派監督船一百艘，一萬名武裝警察等語，事實上現在日本海面上工作之掃雷船，尚不足五十艘之多。彼等在監督會監督下，從事重要之工作，旨在保護日本海面上之船舶與日本之船隻，使不至為戰時敷設之水雷所威脅。

The accusation that former Japanese "Kamikaze" pilots have been sent to us for training is absurd falsification. At the present time Japanese military personnel are being sent to the U.S. for training in the use of aircraft.

It is stated that "U.S. has retained most of airfields, and air raid equipment and installations and underground factories in Japan, also that" the U.S. has built a 9,500 foot runway at Aomori and has retained 45 aircraft factories at Nakashima and an annual productive capacity of 25,000 tons of aluminum. Retention and maintenance of Japanese airfields by allied forces is a question within purview of military security and has been limited to those airfields necessary in support of occupation. They will not be turned over to Japan unless so provided for in final terms of Japanese peace treaty with China as well as United States will be signatory. Numerous fields were declared surplus to occupational requirements and are now in use for housing and agricultural purposes. All factories previously engaged in manufacture of aircraft are either converted to peacetime production of civilian consumer goods or are held in custody of SCAP pending decisions on reparations.

有謂美國保留日本地面之飛機機場，防空設備與裝置，以及地下工廠，又謂：美國在青森建築長達五千呎之跑道，在島根保留四十五座飛機工廠，並保留每年產量達二萬五千噸之鋁，盟國軍隊對日本機場之保留與維持乃軍事安全範圍之內之問題，且亦屬國際公認之義務，此等機場除非對日和約之最後所規定，決不交還日本之手，至於關於對日和約之時，中國與美國均將簽字，無數之機場已宣佈為佔領地之剩餘物，故目前已用作生產或農業用途，所有從前用於製造飛機之工廠，或改為平時生產，製造日用消費品，或向在監督會監督之下，等待關於賠償問題之決定，俟最後決定後，再行決定。

Far Eastern commission unanimously adopted policy decision which exempts from destruction "military equipment seized from former Japanese armed forces... Required for operational needs of occupation forces." It should be noted that most of Japanese military equipment which was seized by occupation forces has either been destroyed completely or was rendered useless as such in order to conserve its value as scrap material. These actions by allied occupying forces do not alter basic policy laid down by Potsdam Declaration, frequently repeated, and implemented by SCAP—that Japan will not be permitted to rearm.

遠東委員會曾一致

課自每週新聞 (Newsweek)

甘地喘息著說：「上帝！上帝！」同時把他的手放於額上作痛苦咒罵的表示；他顛曲地跪在塵土上，鮮血從衣襟中不斷地流出來。

For a second, shock paralyzed the waiting crowd. Then anguished walls rose. Police rescued the assassin, a Hindu named, Nathuram Vinayak Gadge, from the furious crowd. 'I am not sorry he said.

那期間，等候中的羣衆爲震驚所癱瘓；隨後便告痛苦的嘆息或咒罵。警察從憤怒的羣衆中把兇手捉了出来。他是一個名喚H. V. 查得利的印度人，他道說：「我不後悔。」

切地轉着，爬上白拉屋花園的圍牆上，跳着落地向羣衆說：「甘地已從我們的生命中離去，現在到處都是黑暗。」

In the darkness of Bombay that very night more than 70 persons were stabbed, fifteen fatally, in revived communal violence. 'God help us all,' a Moslem woman cried.

當天晚上，孟買在黑夜的隱晦中，有七十七人被刺傷；十五人傷重致命。一個回教婦人哭喊道：「上帝救我們！」

Gandhi's blood, with his red Hindu caste dot on the forehead, lay by night on the

五十個服役的印度人把屍體抬上車，由牠拖運的牛隻，裝設的汽機（車），經過六里長的道路到那河那時候，屍體竟沒有。甘地的屍衣被扔擲在路旁。○當行列離開白拉屋時，「甘地」他勝利！眾能不見，！的呼聲高雷到二哩之外。○甘地由白迪拉達那那用牛水牛而渡過恆的木筏，葬於密拉特。黑與一千的哀悼的人們，雖然驚，黑與一千，這些人們之

“Okay,” replied Joan, “but I want you to know you’re playing with fire.”

「好呷！！小火的火呀！」但是你知道你還是玩兒火呢！」

Jimmy, aged seven, sat patiently through the first number of the symphony concert.

中，有穿鑲金邊長地帶珍珠首飾的貴婦，也有衣服輕薄的醜婦女人。

“Who will be the next?” someone asked.

有人問：「誰是第二個甘地呢？」

長興錢莊

小額存款 教育基金

利息優厚 手續簡便

前觀音寺福德祠胡同一號

電話(三一)九六二〇七〇

總行 上海
分行 天津 重慶 西安 昆明 貴陽 蘭州 寧夏 重慶大同銀行儲

with an Australian lady. 我認識的一對青年夫婦和一位
the arrival of her fourth 洲婦人交起朋友來。那婦人生了
d, they sent her a play- 四個小孩之後，那一對夫婦送了

金鐘：如今有一批刊物將於今日出版，包括《明報》，將改變另一國家，而此後就不必再存在於此。美國人並不喜歡不滿意自由，這是我們認為的（或人）的反動政治，但令人認為在何種形式的極權主義為反動中之最顯著。

(H)

三〇 二九 八 交迅速 總號 號 號 號 求便利

信 用 昭 著

總社北平前外打磨廠五十一號
經理室七二五九
營業室七二五八
電話掛號七二五四
公用七二四三

電報掛號〇〇五〇
天津分社莊哈爾濱道益友坊號
電話三・五三〇四二九五八
電報掛號五三〇四

天津商業銀行

對本 舉辦 五十萬元起存
存款 存滿一百天可得對本利
對本取息存款 例如存入一千萬滿期可得二千萬元
對本取息存款 中途滿期可作抵押
例如存入一次定期限五個月
每月取息一次到期可得對本利
共取五
再得對本 五十萬元
短期存款 一百萬元起存日期不拘利息面議
包括星期存款利息廿一分
各種存款利息隨時調查(備有說明書來索閱)
地址：天津法界六區海大道六號
總行：北平西交民巷四十四號
平津滙兌免費

永增銀號總號
經營商業銀行一切業務
辦理存款放款滙兌貼現
利息優厚手續簡便
地址：西長安街七十二號
電話三局：一八二五
一八一八

[illegible]

普利銀號

本號爲優待存戶起見舉辦加一個月自五月二十日起至六月二十日止

定期存款 利率 **加息三分**

如蒙惠顧 無任歡迎

△地址▽前門大街三十二號

電話七局〇九八二 六二八二

期前提款，期滿續存
或長期存款，均有特
種優待辦法。

利息之優厚壓倒其
他一切存款
純為大眾服務不求營業利潤
來行面洽 滿意
請君保君意外
商業短期存款 家庭日常費用
均可充分利用888存款
(歡迎比較)
總行
天津第一區中正路54號
電話：3分3713.1633.5004
分行
天津第一區多倫道九十號

北平正通銀號

辦理商業銀行業務
存款利息優厚
放款手續簡便

地址北平前外西河沿三號
電話二局 三三〇六

濟通

前外珠
電話南(4)局

通錢莊
寶市十八號
二七六九
〇九一九
五五二二

義利特設
生息紀別
銀念優厚
號存厚

請來面洽
施家胡同
號五十五
五十五

永泰公銀號

前外東珠市口一五〇

電話南分（七）局二五八一號號

鴻慶

辦理歡迎

小通教外

地址：北局三

電話三局：

北平裕豐銀
 經營存款放款匯
 利息優厚手續簡
 北平廊房二條五一號
 電話三局 〇五八三號

北平福生銀號

辦理商業
銀行業務

前施家胡同九號

電話三話局
一〇九三
電報掛號二〇六七

各種存款
請向
榮長
面商
前外廊

北平匯昌銀號
經營存款放款匯
利息優厚手續簡
北平西河沿一八八號
電話三局：三四六八

本社承辦
精良印刷
歡迎主顧
手續簡便
英美華計費

財政部發給銀行執照
第一九六二號

總號在北平前門
打磨廠西口七號

電話七局
二六八〇號
二六八九號

經濟部發給公司執照
第四四〇五號

二月廿
號日爲
紀念起

後除按
月計算

李襄東

經理
電話三局〇四八
電話七局〇七五
地址北平前門外大街路北口燈籠胡同內德泰隆對面

房舍售無託信
井沽棧河沿路取
均非全圖六份北

源院外
明和豐
周慶泉